TIPS ON THE LATEST THINGS IN THE FASHION WORLD

SALADS, WILD AND TAME

By CORNELIA C. BEDFORD.

To speak of salad or in fact of any dish or article of food as "tame" when the word is intended for any other reason than, perhaps, lack of seasoning, seems peculiar, yet in many country districts, especially among mountaineers, the expression is a common one and has reference to some vegetable or fruit which is cultivated and so distinguished from that provided by nature—as "tame strawberries," "tame cherries," etc.

Spring brings to us material both wild and cultivated, which may be readily used in salads and which, coming at this season, are to be recommended for their tonic effect on systems enervated by heavy winter foods. The town dweller can find in the nearby market lettuce—both hot house grown and from Southern gardens; escarpie from the same sources; the tiny sweet leaf of the fetticus or corn-salad; watercress from specially flooded fields. Out in the country markets are an unknown quantity, but from fields and brookside spoils can be gathered. There is the heart leaf of the dandelion, delightfully bitter; the acid sorrel, or sourgrass; the spicy cress, and brook mint. The young, tender leaf of any plant whose flavor appeals to the taste may be used as the basis of a salad, and, when supply is abundant, those plants which are delicate and young can be covered with stones, boards, or a layer of sand; in a week or ten days they will be prettily blanched and most delicate in flavor.

Market lettuce is of two general types—the round, or cabbage leaf, the long, or romaine, also called cos. All salad greens should be carefully and thoroughly cleaned, for, during their growth, they are highly fertilized, and in many cases this fertilizer, coming in direct contact with the plant leaves, deposit on them germs which, if taken into the system, may result in typhoid and other diseases. Each leaf should be carefully examined and after cleansing should be well rinsed in fresh cold water. Where leaves are slightly wilted they may often be restored to crispness by leaving them in cold water for half an hour or more.

When receiving their final preparation for the table, salad greens should be drained, then laid on a soft cloth, and patted quite dry. This is especially necessary when a French or oil dressing is to be used, as wet leaves repel and shed the oil.

To prepare a plain dressing put in a saucer or shallow dish a half teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper and four tablespoonfuls of olive oil. Stir until the seasoning is partly melted then drop in slowly one tablespoonful of plain or tarragon vinegar, stirring fast and hard, until the vinegar is so blended with the oil that the globules are no longer distinct. Pour this over the lettuce, turning the leaves over and over, that they may be well moistened.

Such a dressing should not be made until the salad is about to be served for union of its elements is not permanent, and oil and acid quickly separate. When cress, cabbage, or any sharp salad green forms the base of the salad a pinch of dry mustard added to the seasonings of the dressing will often be found agreeable. Also the vinegar used may be of a special character, such as onion vinegar, celery vinegar, pepper vinegar, or the spiced vinegar from pickles. When lemons are plentiful and juicy their strained juice will make a pleasant substitute for vinegar; as the acid is mild a double amount may be used.

Already radishes from cold frames are in the market at reasonable prices; a few cut in thin slices add piquancy to a simple green salad, and the same dressing may be used. By way of garnish use a few whole radishes, loosening and turning back a few strips of their glowing skin. Be sure not to remove the one or two tiny heart leaves; they have a pleasant, warm taste and French chefs assure us that they lessen any tendency to heartburn and indigestibility.

After radishes come the cool green cucumbers. How eager we are for them at this season, and how refreshing they seem. After peeling and slicing, cover them for half an hour with cold salted water, then drain; this simple process makes them more digestible. Instead of slicing they may be cut in half-inch dice. An addition which is generally liked is a spoonful or more of either grated onion or onion juice.

The Southern or hot-house tomato follows close on the heels of the cucumber. So long as it remains high in price, it is most economical to cut it in slices after peeling and serve it with lettuce. Later the top may be cut off each tomato, the seeds removed and the cavity filled with a spoonful of mayonnaise.

Paris Patterns

No. 1850.

Child's One-Piece Dress.

Closed at Center of Back.

All Seams Allowed.

The popularity of the one-piece dress was never more fully demonstrated than by the fashions for children this spring and for the coming summer. In general outlines this model resembling the Norfolk jacket is becoming to the unformed figure of a child, and, for practical every-day wear, none more satisfactory has been offered. It may be developed in mohair, linen, galatea, chambray, also in plaids or checks of the lighter-weight goods.

The pattern is in four sizes—one to seven years. For a child of five years, the dress needs 3⅞ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To obtain this pattern or any of the others heretofore described in The Times fill out the following coupon and inclose it with 10 cents in an envelope addressed to the Fashion Editor, The Washington Times, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

To the Fashion Editor,
The Washington Times,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Inclosed find 10 cents, for which send me

Pattern No.....

Size.....

Date published.....

Name .....

.....street

.....city

.....State

Date of this order.....

New Things for Nursery

A crawling rug is an addition to the furnishings of a nursery that will afford unlimited amusement to the baby so fortunate as to have one given it.

The rug is made of heavy dark stuff, while figures representing Mother Goose rhymes or well-known fairy tales cut out of material of a contrasting color are appliqued on as a border.

A favorite set of figures tells the story of "The House That Jack Built." Across one end of the rug is the house itself, with its dove cote and a sign post directing attention to it.

The other end and the two sides are occupied by the bags of malt, the rat, the dog, the corn, the farmer and all of the other well-known characters, the name of each appearing over it in letters cut out of the same material as the figures.

Nursery tablecloths of a similar design are also being used. They are made of heavy cream linen, with figures of red.

The rugs are usually of heavy white flannel with red figures, though sometimes the coloring is reversed, while more serviceable ones are of red and gray.

The idea was originated and carried out by a clever young Englishwoman, who not only makes the rugs and tablecloths complete, but does a thriving business in supplying the little figures in various colors ready to buttonhole on to the rugs.

Another useful contrivance for the baby's quarters is a little portable bathtub, which may be converted into a comfortable cot.

It is made of soft waterproof rubber cloth that yields to every movement of the body and is as soft as velvet to the touch. In appearance it is like a little hammock slung on wooden supports.

At one end is a rubber flap with pockets for holding the sponge, soap and other accompaniments of the baby's bath, and at the other a light rail is attached for holding towels.

There is a small stopcock at one end by which the water is let off after the bath.

When not in use the tub folds up perfectly flat like a camp chair, no small consideration for flat-dwellers, and if necessary it will serve a double purpose, as it may be transformed into a soft little hammock bed, from which there is no danger of the baby's falling out.

Novelties of the Hour

This is a sason particularly rich in useful novelties to beguile unwary man or woman of hard-earned coin. How can mylady resist the umbrella with a handsome metal handle in the top of which is artfully set a tiny box containing the inevitable powder puff and looking glass? Sometimes a little watch is set in the same way.

There is a new comb to make happy the girl who can wear her hair in a "bun." The hair is very loosely waved, parted in the middle or slighty to one side and rolled back from the face, the ends being pinned in a tight knot just below the crown of the head. This knot is covered by four or five beautiful smooth puffs, pinned in place by the comb, which is a high affair in Irish horn, inlaid with a scroll design in gold or gilt. There are two long, narrow combs for the side hair to match.

A wonderfuly lovely boa that can do duty all summer is made of tulle fastened into many little ruffles for the collar part, each extending about an inch beyond the other and outlined with a row of half-inch velvet. Long ends of the tuule are cut in points and finished like the ruffles. A pretty touch is given by a flower that catches one end in place, while on the opposite side there is a bunch of foliage or a bow of wide velvet ribbon. These boas are charming in light blue, pink, or gray.

The waistcoat will be extremely popular this season; indeed, a new cutaway coat has been invented specially to show it. To be quite correct, this waistcoat must be the exact copy as to cut and material of those worn by men with evening clothes.

Sets of the jeweled waistcoat buttons worn by men are being adopted as a fad by their wives and sisters. Many of the feminine buttons, however, are in French jewelry—charming, but quite inexpensive.

Some of the smartest of the new collars are fastened in back with tiny pearl buttons and silk buttonholes. This in spite of "a year of pins," for which the neat woman should thank her lucky stars.

Dark metallic blue kid slippers are very effective. So are the bronze green, and the green shading to purple.

Bloodstains on Sewing

How often it happens that one's pretty work is marred by a bloodstain which has been left by a pricked finger in the most conspicuous place! And it is very apt to be on something which one had no intention of washing for a long while, if ever. There are two methods of dealing with such spots, as blood is readily removed by either one of two processes. If the article thus stained is washable, make a lukewarm suds and dip each spot in. But the water must be only lukewarm, and it must have soap in it.

Should the water be hot or soapless, the spot will only be set, and will be very hard to remove. After the spots have been dipped in this lukewarm suds, soap may be rubbed on with impunity, and will assist materially in the work. The spots, after being wet, should be rubbed between the thumbs and fingers. By this means only a small portion of the goods is taken up and a very small area is wet. Of course, the soapy spot should be put through clear water two or three times before it is pressed.

The second method of removing such stains is by means of raw starch. Dissolve starch in water, and when entirely wet and settled to the bottom of the vessel, with a knife take up some of this starch sediment and spread it on the spot. When dry, scrape off. The bloodstain will probably be all gone with one application. Should there still be some left, apply again, allow to dry as before, and scrape off.

If the material is a delicate texture and the application of the starch leaves a "water mark," this can be removed, but patience will be required to effect the result. Stretch the goods smoothly, and with a damp cloth, quite damp but not wet, go all around the stain, smoothing away from the center. Meanwhile, blowing on the spot will facilitate the process of drying, for, if it is not dried quickly, the damp cloths will leave a new stain. There will probably be a new stain, anyway, but it will be fainter than the first. So that all one can do is to go on and on until the mark has faded away entirely, as it will in time if this plan is pursued to the end.

Little Girl's Suit

A smart design for a coat and skirt costume for a little girl is pictured in the illustration. Blue and black check serge was used in the model, the cuffs and collar being of pale tan cloth, which was braided in black with a touch of gilt. The tie in the front was of black taffeta. The skirt was box-pleated.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Burns to the contrary notwithstanding, I don't believe there are many of us lying awake at nights pining for a chance to see ourselves that way.

It wouldn't add materially to Mrs. Jones' happiness when she started down the street, filled with the conviction that her new fall costume was a dream, if she could know that Mrs. Brown, who was watching her through her sitting room window, had decided that her skirt hung badly and her hat was atrociously unbecoming.

It is never soothing for the mother, who has spent ten years trying to put into practice the theories she imbibed in her college days for the development of the infant mind, to be told that her Jimmy and Sally are the slowest children of comprehension in the primary grade.

Eavesdroppers never hear good of themselves, but there is something almost pitiful about the jar that comes to the innocent and involuntary eavesdropper who hears her best friend's opinion of herself.

"That's an awfully flattered picture of J.," remarked a friend of this type to J.'s sister, "but, of course, I wouldn't tell her so," and J., passing the door at this inopportune moment, catches the words and spends an uncomfortable quarter of an hour.

She had been a little afraid at first that the photograph was flattering, but every one had assured her that it was merely an excellent likeness of her at her best. Now she is sure it was all said to please her, and there is a reflection upon her intellect, as well as upon her looks.

Who is there among us who doesn't begin to tremble at the first sound of the words: "Now, you musn't be offended with me for saying it, and please remember I only came to you as a friend." It is only the individual of rare serenity who can refrain on such an occasion from repeating King Louis' whimsical cry: "God protect me from my friends—I can take care of my enemies myself."

Now, of course, there are times when "speaking out" is necessary. If the workers in the world were not told of the faults in the wares they carry to their special markets they would never know how to improve. If the young girls just starting out in life could never be warned of breakers ahead by those who are wiser and more experienced, there would be more tears shed than there are already.

A word to the wise is sufficient wisdom to take the timely hint of suggestion for what it is worth and profit by it, without getting our feelings hurt, all well and good. But the vast majority of foolish mortals are better contented to jog along through daily happenings, not seeing themselves as others see them.

Door Bell Philosophy

It is quite as important to know how to answer the doorbell as it is to know how to ring it.

Servants are apt to be quite neglectful in this matter and at many houses one can tell whether the mistress is home or not by the promptness or lack of promptness with which the servant comes to the door.

To be sure it isn't always possible to respond instantly. In houses where where there is only one servant, she may be engaged in kneading bread or scrubbing the floors, and will require a few moments to wash her hands and adjust her clean apron. But servants are not always the offenders in this matter. It seems almost to amount to a custom at certain houses to keep one standing on the doorstep no matter if the weather be wet or the thermometer down in the teens.

In your parlor you would not wait fifteen seconds before you answered your visitor's question. Why should you keep them on the doorsteps fifteen or twenty minutes when they ring to known whether you are at home?

Then again, probably you have not been conscious of it, but every time a door bell is pulled it registers to a marked degree the sort of a person you are. It is very seldom that two rings are alike.

The postman's has a snap and vim to it which is unmistakable, and tells you at once that he is in a hurry. The caller with a bad temper pulls the bell with a quick, vicious jerk that sends a wild jangle into every corner of the house. The impatient caller pulls the bell in two short jerks and does not wait long to repeat it again. The hesitating woman draws it out in two or three timid half-way jerks and allows it to relax with a faint apologetic tinkle. The jolly friend that knows she is welcome, grasps the knob with a hearty swing that is fairly eloquent with good nature.

A door bell has as many voices as its visitors, and its philosophy, while not recognized in the etiquette books, includes a number of things which may be remembered with profit at either end of the wire.

It is not all book learning that teaches a mother to raise her children right.